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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NOTES.

THE FRENCH ESTIMATE of Bismarck has not changed materially since the chancellor's death, as is shown by the recent work of Charles Andler.* The author enters to an unusual extent into the spirit of Bismarck's work and shows a keenly sympathetic appreciation of the peculiar difficulties and obstacles which confronted the founder of German unity. The author believes however that a national union would have arisen in Germany even had Bismarck never existed, that the part played by the latter was simply the hastening of an inevitable event. As to the influence of France upon the formation of the German Empire, M. Andler holds the accepted view, viz., that Louis Napoleon failed to seize the "moment psychologique" in his relations with Prussia and that after this opportunity had once passed, *i. e.*, in 1866, the French Emperor was practically a puppet in Bismarck's hands. The means used by the Iron Chancellor to force a war with France are discussed in plain terms and considerable space is devoted to the events which took place at Paris, Berlin and Ems previous to the outbreak of war. Taken as a whole the work displays considerable breadth of view in regard to the question of German unity but little admiration for the man who has been credited with making that unity possible.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF BOSTON has recently published a new edition of its "Directory of the Charitable and Beneficent Organizations of Boston."† Its information is not only useful to local workers and to those who would get a comprehensive view of the manifold charitable agencies of a modern municipality, but also to students of these questions. The fifty pages of summary of legislation concerning various lines of charitable work are especially valuable. The book is admirably condensed and well indexed.

AS IS GENERALLY KNOWN, Lord Beresford was sent to China last year by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain to investigate and report on British trade and commercial interests in

* *Le Prince de Bismarck*. By Charles Andler. Pp. 400. Price, 3.50 *fr.* Paris: Bellais, 1899.

† *A Directory of the Charitable and Beneficent Organizations of Boston*, together with legal suggestions, laws applying to dwellings, etc. Prepared by The Associated Charities. Fourth edition. Pp. 475. Price, cloth, \$1.00 Boston: Damraim & Upham, 283 Washington Street, 1899.

China. Lord Beresford enjoyed unusual facilities for making the investigation, both because of his high personal standing and official rank, and also because of the prominence of the commercial organization of which he was the representative. His report to the Associated Chambers of Commerce has been published without change in book form* by Messrs. Harper & Bros., and all those desiring information in regard to the commercial conditions of China will be indebted to the publishers for bringing out this volume. During the past two years numerous books in regard to China have appeared, but this volume, prepared by Lord Beresford, is unquestionably the best that has been published. It contains a large amount of information in regard to the trade of the different parts of the Chinese kingdom, and presents a very clear discussion of the political, social and industrial factors affecting the future development of that country.

Lord Beresford is known to be an ardent advocate of the policy of maintaining the autonomy of the Chinese empire and of insisting upon the open-door policy in trade. To bring about these ends he advocates, in a forceful and convincing manner, the necessity for strengthening the Chinese army, the administrative machinery and central government of China. He is strongly opposed to the policy of spheres of influence in China, because he believes that such a policy will disrupt the Chinese empire and will make it impossible to uphold the open-door policy. His résumé and discussion of the reforms necessary to be instituted in China in order to promote the progress of that empire and of the trade of other countries with China are to be commended to the careful perusal of every one who would understand the political and commercial situation of the Chinese empire. Lord Beresford is very anxious to have other nations, particularly the United States, actively join with Great Britain in the work of maintaining the open-door policy. It is perhaps needless to say that he was disappointed in finding Americans apathetic in regard to that matter.

IN "THE NEW ECONOMY," by Lawrence Gronlund,† the Marxistic idea of collectivism, as an organic and inevitable growth, is supported and applied to practical legislation. The author does not approve of experimental politics, he believes that the triumph of collectivism may be hastened or retarded by human action, but that, in general, the industrial and economic conditions of a country are the result of

* *The Break-Up of China, with an Account of Its Present Commerce, Currency, Waterways, Armies, Railways, Politics and Future Prospects.* By LORD CHARLES BERESFORD. Pp. xxii, 491. Price, \$3.00. New York and London: Harper & Bros., 1899.

† Page 364. Price, \$1.25. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co., 1898.

natural growth. The same is true of political institutions. It therefore follows that no amount of arbitrary treatment can remedy our present social discomforts; no mere fiat of the legislator can solve our social problems. Our progress toward collectivism must be gradual and natural. This progress may be aided by the formation of trusts, the increase of state activity, etc. Among other forms of natural state functions the author mentions state railways, telegraphs, labor insurance, banks, municipal enterprises, etc.

PROFESSOR GROSVENOR'S "Contemporary History"* was originally planned as a continuation of Duruy's "General History,"† which the author has recently translated. Proving too long, however, for that purpose, it is here published as a separate work, under its own title. Its usefulness will be undoubtedly increased thereby, for it will be more likely to find readers in its present form than if it stood as the last part of a work four times as long. It now takes the form of a handy reference book for the history of the last fifty years, and as such it gives information not otherwise readily accessible. In form it is rather encyclopedic than literary, and is hardly intended to be read consecutively. Very recent events are often too meagerly given, as is the case with the history of Austria-Hungary, Russia and Italy, while the rapidity with which recent history has moved is shown by the fact, that the final paragraphs in the chapter upon the Third French Republic seem already out of date. The work has chapters on all European states, large and small, on Great Britain, America, and the larger world of Africa, Asia and Oceania. It contains half a dozen maps and an index.

"WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA"‡ is a biographical dictionary of living men and women in the United States who have attained some eminence as writers or public personages. On the whole, the list is very well chosen. The English "Who's Who" has proved a very useful book for reference purposes, and there is no reason to doubt but that the present volume, which is the first attempt to cover the same ground in America, will be equally serviceable. Every one who uses the volume will doubtless find some omissions of names which, in his judgment, should be entitled to a place. Doubtless, some omissions of a rather serious character can be corrected in subsequent

* *Contemporary History of the World*. By EDWIN A. GROSVENOR, Amherst College. Pp. 173. Price, \$1.00. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York, 1899.

† Reviewed in ANNALS, March, 1899.

‡ *Who's Who in America*. Edited by JOHN W. LEONARD. Pp. xxxii, 822. Price, \$2.75. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co., 1899.

editions without making the volume too bulky. For many kinds of editorial and literary work the volume is invaluable, and few students of the times will be able to avoid occasional recourse to it.

A FRENCH TRANSLATION of Professor Lombroso's well-known work, entitled "Crime : Its Causes and Remedies,"* has just been published by the International Library of Social Sciences. It makes a good sized volume, which is published in convenient form, and to which is added an appendix on the progress of criminal anthropology from 1895 to 1898 inclusive. Considerable controversy is being waged at present over the scope and validity of Professor Lombroso's theories and those of his school, and in this controversy French writers have been taking quite a part. The text of one of his chief works in French will probably add to the interest in this discussion and the French translation will be none the less acceptable to many English readers who are not able to use the Italian originals but who can use the French.

PROFESSOR ACHILLE LORIA's important essay, *Les Bases Economiques de la Constitution Sociale*,† has recently been brought out in English as a double number in Sonnenschein's Social Science Series. The translation is the work of Professor Keasbey, of Bryn Mawr College, and is admirable in every respect. That it was performed as a labor of love is so clearly indicated upon every page that it might be cited in refutation of the doctrine that "a single sentiment guides (man), one impulse drives him on: the instinct of self-preservation or personal egoism," a doctrine which both author and translator propose as a basis for the study of man in his social relations.

The argument of the book may be summarized as follows: The capitalistic system is the consequence of private property in land, which sprang from the oppression of the weak by the strong. To maintain its dominant position the capitalistic or propertied class has employed, on the one hand, economic means, referred to vaguely in the present work as "the lowering of wages," "the depreciation of money," "the introduction of an excessive number of useless intermediaries," "the creation of a superfluous population," etc., and, on the other, what the author calls, *connective institutions, morality, law*

* *Le Crime : Causes et Remèdes*. Avec un Appendice sur les Progrès de l'Anthropologie Criminelle pendant les années 1895-98. (Bibliothèque Internationale des Sciences Sociologiques.) Pp. vii, 583. Price, 10 fr. Paris: Schleicher Frères, 1899.

† *The Economic Foundations of Society*. By ACHILLE LORIA. Translated from the second French edition by Lindley M. Keasbey. Pp. xiv, 385. Price, 3s. 6d. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1899.

and *politics*. To show that the latter "great social phenomena may be regarded as organic products of capitalistic property," or, at least, that "property metamorphoses and adopts them to suit its own ends," is the chief task of the essay. The body of the work thus falls into three parts, of which the last, on "The Economic Foundations of Politics," is at once the longest and the most important.

Though the author finds in human nature nothing more exalted than "personal egoism," his conclusions in regard to the future of society are decidedly optimistic. He believes that "free land," the suppression of which gave rise to all the evils of the capitalistic system, is to be restored, not through governmental action, but through the spontaneous decision of the members of the propertied class, who are one day to discover that their interests are at last identical with the social interest. Then will be inaugurated the "final stage of social evolution," when the struggle for existence will cease and all will work harmoniously together, each realizing his own interest by scrupulously respecting the interests of others.

This simple scheme of social development is the basis for the author's trenchant criticisms of current ideas and institutions in morals, law and politics. Whether his conclusions be accepted or rejected, no one can follow his argument without feeling that fresh light is thrown upon the "idols of the market-place," and that many of the dogmas of conventional political economy are in sad need of revision.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S *LIFE OF NELSON* appears in a second edition.*

Some unimportant additions and changes have been made, notably in reference to Nelson's conduct at Naples in 1799, but the original estimate of the admiral and the conclusions regarding his place in English history are the same as when the work first appeared.

MR. JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY has written a bright, sketchy outline of the history of the United States from the year 1000 to the close of the Spanish war.† The work has one admirable quality—that of readableness, and it is at the same time sufficiently accurate both in its facts and in its points of view to meet the purpose intended. With considerable success Mr. McCarthy has hit upon the salient features of the different epochs of our history, and though he has devoted a rather disproportionate amount of space to stock anecdotes and personalities, he has in the remaining part shown praiseworthy

* Pp. xix, 764. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1899.

† *A Short History of the United States*. By JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY. Pp. viii, 370. Price, \$1.50. Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago and New York, 1899.

historical insight in his rendering of events. The book may well entertain a busy reader for a few hours, and it will no doubt, at the same time, put a good many well known facts in a clearer and more intelligible form.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1787 have been the subject of much careful study by publicists in all parts of the world. In spite of the modern tendency to construe the constitution according to the needs of the present, there is still a widespread desire to get at the original intention of the framers in regard to particular clauses. It may therefore seem surprising that, up to the present time, no convenient digest of the proceedings in the convention has appeared. The compilation edited by Mr. Meigs* is intended to answer this need. The author has broken up the material presented by the reports of the convention and arranged it in sections according to the clause and article to which the proceedings refer. The action taken by the convention was of course based upon numerous plans, drafts and resolutions; the author has therefore found it necessary to rearrange the material entirely according to subject-matter rather than in the chronological order in which the proceedings took place. The reader is in this way furnished with a complete history of each clause in the document, as far as it was shaped by the convention. The author has added an interesting account of the more important defeated proposals and the facsimile of an unpublished draft in the handwriting of Edmund Randolph. This draft, Mr. Meigs believes, was used by the committee of detail in its discussions and therefore exercised a considerable influence upon the final recommendations of the committee. The appendix contains copies of all the more important plans and resolutions offered in the convention. To those who have been compelled to peruse the convention reports in the pursuit of historical studies this compilation will afford a welcome means of curtailing the more tedious portions of the work, while it will also tend to stimulate a more careful examination of the motives which led to the adoption of the important features of our frame of government.

INDUSTRIAL CUBA† is a compilation of valuable information concerning the business and resources of Cuba. The principal industries of the island are discussed at length with some consideration of their

* *The Growth of the Constitution in the Federal Convention of 1787.* By WILLIAM M. MEIGS. Pp. 374. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1900.

† *Industrial Cuba.* Being a Study of Present Commercial and Industrial Conditions. By ROBERT P. PORTER. With maps and sixty-two illustrations. Pp. xi, 428. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Philadelphia: John Wanamaker, 1899.

needs and possibilities. A prominent place is given to commercial relations and revenue laws. Useful features of the work are the abundant statistical material and a complete text of the new tariff laws. In preparing this work Mr. Porter has levied upon the work of others, notably Mr. Hill and Colonel Waring. The value of the book is not thereby lessened. The treatment is not so dispassionate as might be desired in a government report, although in its present form the clear reflection of the author's peculiarities are not particularly objectionable.

IMBERT DE ST. AMAND'S "France and Italy" * has been translated into English, and an excellent opportunity is thereby afforded English readers of appreciating the international events which led to the Franco-Austrian war of 1859 and the ultimate freedom of Italy. M. de St. Amand was attached to the Department of Foreign Affairs at the time, and his study of the diplomatic correspondence has been most careful and thorough. That which most impresses the reader, however, is the consistent presentation of popular opinion in France during the year 1859, together with the description of the attempts made by the Emperor to conceal his plans from the public. The war for Italian unity was undertaken by the Emperor, "contrary to the advice of his wife, his ministers, the senate, the corps législatif and public opinion." The author denies most emphatically the general supposition that Louis Napoleon was a hesitating, irresolute dilettante in politics, and declares, on the contrary, that the Emperor was primarily a man of action and of great self-reliance, though unfortunately possessed of a tendency toward rash, hazardous plans.

AMONG THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO "peace literature" which have been called forth by the Czar's rescript, two books deserve especial mention, one emanating from the pen of the foremost English champion of the war against war and one by the leader of the American peace battalions. Mr. Stead's work † contains a great deal of interesting material of a descriptive and illustrative character. The résumé of the present international situation is comprehensive and suggestive to opponents and advocates of the propositions so brilliantly expressed in the book. There is an enthusiasm over America and her destiny as arbiter of the world's quarrels which will thrill the American reader.

* Pp. vii, 352. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1899.

† *The United States of Europe on the Eve of the Parliament of Peace.* By W. T. STEAD. Pp. xv, 468. Price, \$2.00. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co., 1899.

MR. W. J. STILLMAN, late correspondent of *The Times*, in Rome, has prepared a volume upon the unification of Italy* for the excellent Cambridge series of historical monographs. The author's scholarly review of Italy's political history since 1815 shows an intimate acquaintance not only with the best sources for the period, but with the Italian people themselves, for he tells us that, "from boyhood a romantic lover of Italy, he went thither in 1861, with the most exalted and confident anticipations of the future of the Italian people . . . and during subsequent years there has been no long interval in which he was not intimately conversant with the course of events." His estimate of the political outcome of the great movement is somewhat pessimistic. The chapter upon "Parliamentary Italy, 1871-1895," and the closing one, "Disorganization," while not so lugubrious as Mr. Bodley's picture of ministerial government in France, are sufficiently depressing in character. The greatest difficulty in the unification of Italy was the absorption of the Roman state at a time when the utter want of political education from time immemorial, "the absolute subjection to a politically blind and torpid theocracy" and "the arbitrary imposition of bureaucratic caprice in the place of legality" had led to a "most complete intellectual and political lethargy" and "a general insolvency of character." Then Italy is, and always has been, so heterogeneous in race and institutions as to give the problem of real unification almost the gravity of international fusion. In 1870, "the Piedmontese and Lombards had pretensions to political supremacy on account of their political education, while the Romans, considering that Rome belonged to them before it became the capital of Italy, naturally resisted all foreign pretensions; and the southerners, as the Neapolitans and Sicilians were called, acted as a stimulant to these antagonisms." Add to this inherited obstacle to progress the venerable problem offered by the political aspirations of the church, as well as the economic, financial, international and colonial complications, we may then realize the tremendous difficulties of making parliamentary government succeed in Italy. A federal system, advocated by the Radicals, would, Mr. Stillman believes, "inevitably bring about the destruction at once of the monarchy and of the coherence of the state." He has no solution to offer, and can only lament that "too quickly and too easily was Italy made." The volume is excellently printed and supplied with a very complete bibliography and good maps.†

* *The Union of Italy, 1815-1895*. By W. J. STILLMAN. (Cambridge Historical Studies.) Pp. x, 412. Price, \$1.75. London and New York: The Macmillan Co., 1898.

† Contributed by Professor J. H. Robinson, Columbia University.

IN HIS "Federation of the World,"* the president of the American Peace League gives us his articles of faith rather than an argumentative discussion of the subject. Written in an easy, conversational style, the book serves the purpose of a personal interview with the author. With no attempt at exhaustive treatment or critical discussion the author gives a brief history of the forces which have created war, of those which later led to arbitration and of the influences which now operate to render war an unsatisfactory and insufficient means of settling disputes. The same self-interest which originally led nation to fight nation now commands co-operation; nations must come to see that the federation of the world will conduce to the common welfare. As to the steps by which progress is to be realized, the author does not hesitate to suggest geographical federation as well as racial union. Thus the reader meets such new combinations as the United States of Africa, the Asiatic Confederation, a Slavic and a Mongolian Union, etc. An interesting feature of the work is the emphasis laid upon the economic disadvantages of war.†

IN A VOLUME of some four hundred and ninety-five pages,‡ Dr. Weber has given us the first exhaustive treatment of the significance of urban growth in our modern civilization. No phase of the subject has been neglected. The history and causes of the aggregation of population, the movement from the country to the city, the moral consequences of city growth, are all treated with great detail. The author has collected practically all the available information and has co-ordinated it in a way to give us a striking picture of modern social evolution. While he does not regard the migration from the country into the city as an evil, he is careful to point out the dangers involved, and even to suggest some remedies. He pins his faith to the "growth of the suburbs." "The 'rise of the suburbs' it is which furnishes the solid basis of a hope that the evils of city life, so far as they result from overcrowding, may be in large part removed. If concentration of population seems destined to continue, it will be a modified concentration which offers the advantages of both city and country life." The work will be reviewed in greater detail in the next number of the ANNALS.

* By B. F. TRUEBLOOD. Pp. ix, 162. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1899.

† Contributed by Mr. WILLIAM H. ALLEN, Philadelphia.

‡ *The Growth of Cities*. By ADNA FERRIN WEBER, Ph. D. Volume XI of Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Pp. xvi, 495. Price, \$3.50. New York, 1899.